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HISTORIC TIES, FRIENDSHIP WITH GREECE STRESSED

AU162015 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 16 Dec 84

[Text] Tirana, December 16 /ATA/ -- For most of the travellers who approach Greece, particularly for us writers, it is impossible not to accompany the moments of travelling with imaginations, ideas and memoirs of the ancient Greek culture which illuminated unprecendently the world civilization, the writer Ismail Kadare, who was invited recently to attend the international congress of the writers organized in Greece, writes among the other things in a writing published in the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT entitled "Visit to the Ancient Neighbours". After getting off the airplane, you find among the Greeks and say to yourself: I have come to my neighbours. As days pass by you see that the affinity is more profound in time and history, because its roots are deep in time and history. Similar spiritual structures, similar moral codes, generosity, hospitability are some of the common features of the two peoples.

And this is not fortuitous, because naturally the millenary neighbourliness contains in itself the wisdom of thousands of years. The common troubles, the same storms we have encountered have conditioned it. Even when blind passions have tried to darken and blemish the relations between the two peoples, it was this long experience, this century long wisdom that have made these passions be vain and temporary. The long history of the relations between the Albanians and the Greeks, the autochthonous peoples of the peninsula, although both of them passionate, militant and with an impetuous temperament, however, is not a history of wars, although the intrigues and instigations for such a thing have not lacked. The old wisdom has always sensed where the danger of a people really comes (?from).

We talk with the Greek friends on the affinity of our peoples, on the term "Balcanization" invented in the 20's and revived in the 60's, a term with a negative charge, which wants to express the truncation, constant quarrel, which is allegedly a characteristic feature of the peoples of the Balkans. But those who invented the term forget that they themselves are the authors of the Balkan intrigues. The Asian or European reaction brought many ghosts in the well lit Mediterranean peninsula. Let us recall only Albania-Greece ghost war, a nonexistant war, an off spring of a delirium, because it is common knowledge to all that Albania was not involved in it and that it was the war of Italian fascism against Greece. It is also known that before the sons of Greece were killed in the Albanian soil, as it has been evoked in one of his verses by the renowned poet Elithis, it were the sons of Albania who had been killed by the same fascist weapons. We must even recall that the first who shed their blood when the peninsula was attacked by fascism, were precisely the Albanians in April 1939, in the Durres sea shore. The peoples with a long memory, as those those of the Balkans cannot easily forget all these. [sentence as received] The peoples with normal development, the peoples with a rich culture and history, who do not suffer from the complex of inferiority or the delirium of grandeur (which in most of the cases are but the same thing) have no reason to be chauvinists.

The talks on affinity, the ancient neighbourliness, are naturally interlaced with the evocation of the ancient literature or the modern one, Ismail Kadare writes (?further) on. "We have more affinity than we think, says one of the Greek colleagues pensively. We are more than neighbours". All want to know more on Albania, to do something more for the mutual recognition of our culture.

The Greek are approachable as no one else. We meet among others with Greek citizens of Albanian origin, Arvanitas, as they are called in Greece (Arberesh of Greece) who immigrated hundred years ago, because of different reasons, or settled there at the time when our two countries were included in the same Ottoman Empire. We notice that no complex exists in their relations with the other Greek citizens. Dignified in their affairs or state duties, they have gained this dignity through deeds and honesty. In his greeting addressed to the Albanian people on occasion of the 40th anniversary of liberation, speaking of the folk songs that evoke the aid Albanian people have given to the other peoples in the course of history, Comrade Enver Hoxha says:

"They are songs to Scanderbeg and his valiant Albanian fighters, who assisted Hunyadi, who assisted in the liberation of the Kingdom of Naples, they are songs to your sons who went and fought as far away as France with Maschal de Querc, they are songs to the valiant fighters of this land who assisted the revolution for the independence of Greece. Where has the Albanians not fought for freedom, not displayed valour, not displayed vitality and wisdom".

The dignity the Arberesh of Greece, just as those of Italy have won, is in the first place their merit. It must be said that it is also a merit of the Greek people, that without forgetting the past and realising that nothing evil has come and may come to Greece from the citizens of Albanian origin, has freed itself from any complex towards them. But here it is also seen that it is also the merit of the Albanian people, of their known wisdon, culture and non chauvinism, that although they have had them near, have never tried to trouble or instigate them for actions that run counter to the interests of the Greek people, in whose fold they live now.

The Albanian people have instigated none of their diaspora, just as they have not instigated the other Albanians beyond the borders for troublesome or destabilizing acts. Those who make such an accusation, have no other aim but to legalize their barbarity to the Albanians. Luckily, this has not occurred between our peoples (the passions and savageries of provisional cliques have not to do with the peoples), of our ancient and wise peoples and this is one of the most beautiful sensations man experiences while leaving the soil of Greece, the writer Ismail Kadare concludes his travel impressions.

FRG'S GENSCHER BEGINS TALKS WITH LEADERS

Meets With Chnoupek

LD181448 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] Talks have opened in the Cernin Palace in Prague today between Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice chancellor and minister of foreign affairs of the German Federal Republic. These are working talks, following up on Chnoupek's July visit to Bonn. They are focused on topical issues of bilateral relations and problems relating to current international political developments, especially in Europe.

The two ministers agreed that the political dialogue of states with different social systems, which Czechoslovakia and the FRG have been conducting regularly in the spirit of the 1973 treaty on mutual relations and the joint declaration signed during CSSR President Gustav Husak's 1978 visit to the FRG, helps to create optimal conditions for improving the present worsened international situation and for further developing mutually advantageous cooperation between the two neighboring countries.

Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek confirmed the political will of the Czechoslovak Government to exert the necessary energy in this direction in line with the Helsinki Final Act. At the same time, however, he stressed that the ongoing deployment of new U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles on FRG territory has a disturbing influence on the political dialogue between the two countries, which cannot fail to be reflected also in mutual relations. This country has also been following with concern, the Czechoslovak foreign minister said, the continuing galvanization of revanchist forces whose territorial claims and calls for alteration of the political realities in Europe have also been receiving -- against the interests of the millions of FRG citizens -- support from some government quarters in Bonn.

Ministers Bohuslav Chnoupek and Hans-Dietrich Genscher described as an important part of relations between the two countries the already traditional economic cooperation, which has been increasing in the second half of this year. As well as this overall intensification of economic contacts there also exist, according to the identical views of both ministers, considerable reserves, which can, however, be mobilized given goodwill on both sides.

Bohuslav Chnoupek and Hans-Dietrich Genscher also exchanged views on questions connected with environmental protection and noted that solid and encouraging results have already been achieved within a short period in this field. This demonstrates the willingness of the two governments to engage in constructive, international, and bilateral cooperation in tackling these problems. The two ministers also agreed that cultural, scientific, sporting, and tourist contacts have been taking place satisfactorily on a broad base.

Arms Dialogue Stressed

LD182307 Prague CTK in English 1949 GMT 18 Dec 84

["Speeches of Czechoslovak and FRG Foreign Ministers at Dinner" -- CTK headline]

[Text] Prague Dec 18 (CTK) -- "Despite different social systems in Czechoslovakia and West Germany, political dialogue is possible and mutually advantageous economic contacts can be realized," Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek said at a dinner in honour of his West German counterpart Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

Present were also Deputy Chairmen of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Bohuslav Kucera and Jaroslav Srb, Deputy Chairman of the Czechoslovak National Front Tomas Travnicek, and other officials.

Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed that Czechoslovakia would do its best for stopping the arms race and starting disarmament, especially in the nuclear sphere. Military confrontation must be reduced and international relations must be returned to detente and mutually advantageous cooperation among states. This can be achieved only by a serious and honest dialogue, talks and agreements based on the principles of equality and equal security.

"We sincerely welcome the fact that due to the Soviet initiative, the Soviet Union and the United States have agreed to resume talks on nuclear and space weapons. Their aims and tasks must be clearly laid out. They must strengthen strategic stability, prevent militarization of outer space, and reduce the levels of nuclear weapons, both strategic and medium-range, to the complete removal of nuclear weapons," Bohuslav Chnoupek said.

"The West German Government is interested in deepening relations with Czechoslovakia at all levels and in all spheres. It recognizes the wish of all European nations to live within permanently secure borders, Hans-Dietrich Genscher said. [quotes as received]

"We want a constructive dialogue between the East and the West, the improvement of relations and cooperation in all spheres. European states as Czechoslovakia and West Germany must contribute to it. It is necessary to use all means of communication and cooperation. The possibilities of cultural, economic and scientific-technological cooperation are far from exhausted," the FRG minister said.

The Helsinki Final Act and the Madrid Final Document are programs for building peace future of Europe, both by the West and the East, the neutral and non-aligned countries. "We support their realization," Hans-Dietrich Genscher said.

Genscher on Healing Wounds

LD181510 Hamburg DPA in German 1234 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] Prague, 18 Dec (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher today stressed the Federal Government's wish for "reconciliation and peaceful coexistence" with Czechoslovakia. Against the background of almost daily massive criticism by the CSSR press of "revanchism" in the FRG, Genscher said in a speech at an official luncheon given by his counterpart Bohuslav Chnoupek, that "real reconciliation requires care in dealing with one another."

Each side should find language which helps to heal wounds and build bridges. Expellees and refugees have also helped the Federal Republic construct a free legal state. Genscher mentioned the new U.S.-Soviet contacts planned for January, saying we must "not allow our awareness of the goodwill we jointly created in the seventies to be obstructed by the contradictions which play a role in the East-West discussion." 1985 must be a year of opportunity for East-West relations.

Genscher broached the problem of the GDR citizens who have sought refuge in Bonn's Embassy in Prague. He mentioned the Helsinki Final Act, the realization of which requires cooperation in all areas. "This includes respect for human rights and the solution of humanitarian questions." All states must allow themselves to be "judged, in terms of how well they fulfill their obligations undertaken in the Final Act."

Meets With Husak

LD181905 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] CSSR President Gustav Husak received today in Prague Castle Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice chancellor and minister of foreign affairs of the FRG, who is on an official visit to Czechoslovakia.

At their meeting they discussed CSSR-West German relations and expressed satisfaction at the general level of economic, scientific and technical and cultural links. It was noted that in the sphere of environmental protection too, an exchange of views was initiated on the possibilities for a constructive solution to this problem.

At the same time, the two sides confirmed their determination and goodwill toward further improving and expanding mutual relations and cooperation in the spirit of the jointly-adopted declaration of 1978, and on the basis of equal rights and mutual advantage.

Their exchange of views on the complex international situation focused on halting the arms race, achieving real progress in disarmament, and increasing security and cooperation in Europe. The two statesmen stressed the necessity and usefulness of political dialogue on all the key problems of the present time and of creating and consolidating an atmosphere of trust and security throughout the world. In this connection they welcomed the agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States to begin in the near future talks on a whole range of issues concerning nuclear and space weapons.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher was also received today by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal. In their talk, both officials dealt with a wide range of issues related to the current international situation. Discussing bilateral relations, they stressed their interest in further deepening these, in the spirit of peaceful coexistence and expanding fruitful cooperation between states with different social systems. During the meeting, Lubomir Strougal and Hans-Dietrich Genscher also brought up possibilities for further expanding economic, scientific and technical cooperation, and noted the importance of a joint solution of problems of environmental protection in the CSSR and FRG.

CHNOUPEK MEETS WITH U.S. AMBASSADOR LUERS

LD182339 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 17 Dec 84

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, received in Prague today William Luers, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States. During their discussion both representatives assessed the current state of mutual relations and examined the possibilities of developing them further. They also discussed some topical issues relating to the current international situation.

CHNOUPEK ASSURES CONTADORA GROUP OF SUPPORT

AU171430 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Dec 84 p 2

[CTK report: "Support for a Peaceful Solution to the Crisis in Central America"]

[Text] PRAGUE, 14 Dec -- Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR Minister of foreign affairs, received in Prague [date not specified] Orestes Di Giacomo, ambassador of the Republic of Venezuela; Sergio Pitol, ambassador of the United States of Mexico: and Humberto Avila Moro, ambassador of the Republic of Colombia.

On behalf of their governments, the three ambassadors conveyed to Bohuslav Chnoupek thanks for the active support by the CSSR of the activities of the Contadora Group. They expressed particular appreciation for the principled Czechoslovak foreign policy in relation to the peaceful solution of the Central American crisis.

The ambassadors of the Contadora Group countries stated their full agreement with the Czechoslovak appraisal of the causes of the critical situation in Central America, which causes are the untenable economic and social situation of the peoples in that area. They briefed B. Chnoupek on the results of the recent OAS General Assembly which renewed, with a decisive majority, the mandate of the Contadora Group as the architect of the political solution of open issues in the Central American subregion.

In his reply Minister Chnoupek expressed appreciation for the purposeful and principled approach of the Contadora Group to peaceful solution of this crisis and stressed the fact that not only the people of Czechoslovakia and of all other socialist countries are in full solidarity with the noble efforts of the Contadora countries, but also a number of other countries throughout the world support the Contadora Group. He assured the ambassadors of the CSSR's continuing assistance to this effort, which is fully in keeping with the principles of Czechoslovak foreign policy, and he briefed them on the CSSR's comprehensive support of the just fight of the Nicaraguan people.

CPCZ LEADERS MARK ZAPOTOCKY'S BIRTHDAY

LD190508 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Excerpt] A gala event took place this evening at the Smetana Theatre in Prague to mark the 100th anniversary of the birth of Antonin Zapotocky. Present at the event were Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, Lubomir Strougal, the federal premier, and the following members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium: Vasil Bilak, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek; Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik, secretaries of the party Central Committee; Marie Kabrhelova, member of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other personalities from the political, public, and cultural circles of our society.

WESTERN 'LIES' ABOUT RESTRICTIONS ON SEIFERT HIT

AU171358 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Dec 84 p 5

["PK"-signed commentary: "And What About Facts, Gentlemen?"]

[Text] The editions of the books of national artist Jaroslav Seifert speak a sufficiently eloquent language, and data about their size have been published repeatedly: The fact, for example, that the last 15 years saw the publication in the CSSR of the poet's 18 volumes in an aggregrate edition of 1 million copies. Nonetheless, some bourgeois mass media refuse to take note of these facts and pretend not to know them.

In the last few days, when the Nobel Prize was presented to the Czechoslovak poet in Stockholm, many dishonest journalists dropped bitter remarks so that Czechoslovakia would not appear in a positive light after this solemn act in Stockholm. The tone was set by the emigre Goldstuecker in a Swedish television program when he claimed that, up to his 80th birthday, the poet was not allowed to publish. It suffices to leaf through Seifert's bibliography to prove this disseminator of false information a liar.

Let us cite only some examples at random: 1972 -- Farewell Kiss (5,000 copies); 1975 -- Mother (5,000); 1976 -- Bozena Nemcova's Fan (95,000); 1979 -- Urbrella from Piccadilly (5,000 plus an additional 5,000 copies of the second, complemented edition released in 1981); 1981 -- Plague Column (10,000).

Even more original than the said emigre were two Americans, supposedly acting on behalf of Hampden-Sydney College, who, to quote the Associated Press, "smuggled to the United States hundreds of pages of manuscripts" by J. Seifert "following a painstaking search in Czechoslovaka." One of them distinguished himself by the following brilliant statement: "The regime (the Czechoslovak, naturally) forces us to engage in espionage because looking for lyrical poems is like searching for special documents." Apparently, the two gentlemen were not adequately prepared for their mission. Poetry is published in Czechoslovakia in editions whose size is without parallel in the world. Anyone could have familiarized them, at least, with the "Club of the Friends of Poetry" series. Mrs. Coudenhove-Kalergi from ORF [The Austrian Radio and Television Service] Vienna, too, maintained without blushing in addressing her Austrain listeners that "little of Seifert's work" allegedly is published in our country. Some well-known press agencies expressed themselves in a similar way.

As far as facts and national artist Jaroslav Seifert are concerned, let us return once again to the interview which Czechoslovak Television aired on Sunday. The large numbers of the poet's books published in our country in the past years was very clearly visible [on the screen.] And, as was also said, Seifert's collection "To Be A Poet", which was included in the planned list of publications before he was awarded the Nobel Prize and that is now sold out, will be published next year in a respectable edition of 50,000 copies. Such are the facts, gentlemen!

KAPEK CHAIRS PRAGUE CPCZ MEETING: HEARS CRITICISM

LD182343 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] The CPCZ Prague City Committee noted at its meeting today that development of the majority of branches of Prague's economy has not only been successfully mastered but also markedly and enduringly influenced. The meeting, chaired by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chief secretary of the Prague City CPCZ Committee, singled out the results of the working initiative of Prague's metal workers. They have in the past 11 months of 1984 exceeded their targets by Kcs916 million and delivered on schedule all scheduled products both for the home market and for export. It is gratifying that electrical engineering output has increased and the development of food production, including frozen goods, can also be regarded as a success. The number of innovations this year represent more than 26 percent of the overall volume of production. The Prague City party committee also noted that somewhat higher material and overall costs and the failure to fulfill some export targets both in regard to the socialist and other countries have been a weakness within this favorable trend.

CZECH NATIONAL COUNCIL APPROVES STATE BUDGET

LD190810 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] The Czech National Council today approved the state budget of the Czech SR for the 1985 and new laws on notary and court fees. The meeting was attended by members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, Josef Kempny, chairman of the Czech National Council, Josef Korcak, Czech Premier, and other representatives. Vaclav Klement has more details:

At the close of the debate, in which 13 deputies spoke, the Czech National Council adopted a resolution on the government's report on the state operational plan for development of the national economy in 1985. The resolution voiced full support of the Czech Government in working out and securing an equitable fulfillment of the state plan in all its indicators. Afterward, the Czech National Council unanimously approved the state budget for 1985, which will make an active contribution to developing positive trends in the economy, maintaining the dynamism of economic development, and utilizing reserves. The budget is balanced; its revenues and expenditures amount to Kcs151 billion.

Deputies furthermore discussed government-initiated Czech National Council draft bills on notary and court fees. A report on them was delivered by Finance Minister Jaroslav Tlapak. Speaking on behalf of the council's committees, Deputy Marie Patejdlova commented on them. She said the new adjustment of notary fees means a substantial reduction in costs, especially for close relatives. She also gave full support to a proposal for extensively freeing the public from paying notary fees. The adjustment, in the case of gifts and inheritances between closest relatives, exempts them from paying notary fees on movable property up to the amount of Kcs50,000 and all deposits held on both deposits and current accounts maintained at the State Savings bank.

Regarding the draft bill on court fees, Deputy Patejdlova said that since 1970 the number of civil legal disputes has been continuously growing. For instance, in 1983 courts dealt with almost 30,000 such cases. This is why the Czech National Council's committee voiced its agreement with raising certain court fees fixed at a certain amount in such a way as to better correspond to increased state budget allotments to the courts. Increased fees could also encourage disputants to reflect more on how to settle their disputes out of court.

The meeting of the Czech National Council ended with the adoption of the new laws.

LAZAR, HAVASI RECEIVE USSR DEPUTY PREMIER

LD181922 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] Budapest -- Gyorgy Lazar and Ferenc Havasi have received Nikolay Talyzin. At the parliament building, the chairman of the Council of Ministers received the deputy chairman of USSR Council of Ministers, who is taking part in the 32d session of the Hungarian-Soviet Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Committee.

Central Committee Secretary Ferenc Havasi also received Nikolay Talyzin. Also attending both discussions was Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai, the Hungarian cochairman of the committee.

MSZMP'S BALLAI HOLDS TALKS WITH FRG OFFICIALS

AU171433 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 15 Dec 84 p 4

[Text] Laszlo Ballai, head of the Economic Policy Department of the MSZMP Central Committee, paid a visit to the FRG from 11 to 14 December at the invitation of the SPD.

The department head of the MSZMP Central Committee held talks with Wolfgang Roth, deputy chairman of the SPD Fraction in parliament. He was received by Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the SPD Fraction, and Helmut Schmidt, former federal chancellor. At the request of the Friedrich Ebert Fund he held a round-table discussion with the Social Democratic politicians on economic issues.

Laszlo Ballai met with Dr Peter Lorenz, the parliamentary state secretary of the Chancellor's Office; Dr Hermann Josef Unland, chairman of the economic committee of parliament; Dr Dieter von Wurzen, state secretary of the Economic Ministry, and several leaders of the federation of the German Chambers of Industry and Trade. He held talks with Dr Theodor Waigel, first deputy chairman of the CDU-CSU Fraction, and Matthias Wissmann, economic policy spokesman of the CDU-CSU Fraction. He paid a visit to the Class firm and Mercedes works.

At the talks with the Social Democratic politicians and leading representatives of government and business circles, they exchanged views on the current issues of the world economic situation and on the possibilities of developing Hungarian-FRG economic relations.

The representative of the MSZMP paid a visit to Dusseldorf, where he held talks with Wilhelm Sprengler and Harl-Heinz Schroder, members of the Presidium of the Communist Party leadership, secretaries of the Central Committee, on the coming tasks of the two parties and on the further development of interparty relations.

SZOT APPROVES DRAFT BUDGET: FALUVEGI SPEAKS

LD142334 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 14 Dec 84

[Excerpt] The National Trade Union Council [SZOT] Presidium expresses its opinions every year on the draft budget of the people's economy. This year the body agreed with the plan in parts and also in its entirety. Zoltan Farkas reports on the day's proceedings:

[Farkas] SZOT Secretary Laszlo Butka gave a detailed analysis of next year's conditions of wages and prices.

[Begin Bukta recording] The income regulations to come into force next year represent a step forward in the sense that opportunities for recognizing the value of work carried out during normal working time will increase. In other words, the status of work carried out during main working hours will be raised: we asked for this many times in the past. At the same time, the representative bodies on the shop floor, our representatives, must prepare themselves for the fact that in certain enterprises where efficiency is low there will be no opportunities for a significant wage increase. [end recording]

[Farkas] Next year there will be an opportunity to resolve strained wage situations in some areas. Some sectors will be intitled to introduce special wage-improvement schemes; in other areas central wage increases can be expected. The SZOT secretary has the following to say about the consequences of next year's price increases.

[Begin Bukta recording] It is well known that next year's plan for consumer prices envisages price increases for basic consumer items and services. These increases will be balanced, also as a result of our initiative, through central funds for people with small pensions and for the majority of social benefits. In our opinion the partial balancing of the prices of basic consumer items and services is also needed for people living on wages and salaries. [end recording]

[Farkas] Deputy Premier Lajos Faluvegi also spoke at the meeting.

[Begin Faluvegi recording] The economic policy pursued since 1979 has been successful, not only in the sense that we have preserved the solvency of the country, but also in the sense that we managed to start reducing our debt burden somewhat earlier than expected. At the same time the economy has developed and grown, even if this growth was not spectacular. In some areas, such as agriculture, we are slightly ahead concerning the aims of the 5-year plan. And in several areas of the economy the so-called intensive development is beginning to unfold, in energy saving, work organization, and in other spheres. Of course, we could only have achieved this by making much use of the sacrifice and enduring capacity of our society. [end recording]

[Farkas] Speaking about next year's plan concepts and the conditions necessary for economic growth, he noted that we had to create these conditions:

[Begin Faluvegi recording] If we cannot attain our goals concerning increased efficiency, then we will be forced to make corrections in this area as well, in this development path which we would very much like to follow and strengthen during the next 5-year plan. We would certainly like to avoid making these corrections. Along with the respectable results of the past years, and especially of 1984, there are still areas in which we unfortunately fell back in 1984 instead of progressing, and I would not be honest if I did not draw your attention to this. First, we have a vested interest in ensuring that our engineering export, which this year did not or could not provide what we had expected of it, can surge forward. If our engineering industry does not manage to catch up next year, then this will become a retarding factor for our trade balance and economic growth. Next year's plan is novel in the sense that we shall increase, and not to a negligible extent, the means devoted to importing modern technology. If the engineering sector fails to export, then we will be forced to restrict funds earmaked for modern technology, the funds for which the economy is now very hungry in all sectors. [end recording]

[Farkas] After the contributions from the floor the SZOT plenum approved the plan of the national economy for 1985 and the tasks of the trade union movement connected with the implementation of the plan. Sandor Gaspar closed the meeting:

[Begin Gaspar recording] We have approved the plans of the people's economy for 1985. But we have not approved the plan only as a whole; we have also approved the details of the plan. I emphasize this because in the past we have accepted the whole and afterward started pulling the contents apart, to see what we liked and what we did not. In accepting the plan as a whole we accepted the 7 percent price increase included in the plan. Not so long ago our comrades were justified in noting that at one of these sessions the National Council met, discussed important matters, and the next day the prices went up, and we had said nothing about that. That was a mistake, but we felt at that time that when we approved the 1984 plan we also approved the price rises, and the implementation of this took place exactly 2 days after the meeting of the council. In the future, comrades, we shall call a spade a spade; when we approve a plan we approve it as a whole. The implementation of this 7 percent price increase will be the task of the government and the trade unions. [end recording]

Improved Trade Balance Needed

LD142343 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 14 Dec 84

[Excerpts] The most important task of the Hungarian people's economy next year will continue to be improving the foreign trade balance, but at the same time the decline in investments and real wages must be halted. This was said by Deputy Premier Lajos Faluvegi at the SZOT session. He added that this goal could only be attained if productivity increased and costs were reduced.

Speaking about relations with the trade unions, he said the government considered the development of a more just system of taxation and income distribution to be a common task, along with the creation of a long-term sociopolitical concept.

The SZOT then discussed matters of personnel. The body released Judit Csehak from her post as secretary with recognition of her merits; she was elected earlier by the Presidential Council as deputy premier. At the same time the council session elected Sandor Nagy to the post of secretary.

ENVIRONMENTALISTS PROTEST DANUBE DAM PROJECT

DW171339 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 17 Dec 84 pp 122-123

[Excerpt] There is now also a considerable protest movement of environmentalists in East Europe. Hungarian environmentalists have collected 10,000 signatures against a dam on the Danube. The 352 deputies in the Budapest parliament have for the first time felt what their Western colleagues experience almost daily -- they are studying a voluminous protest document from environmentalists. The unusual mail received by the deputies came from a private association called "Fueggetlen Duna Koer" (Independent Danube Circle), which demanded the immediate discontinuation of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros power plant project. The document was signed by 6,000 sympathizers. It was said that the police illegally attained another 4,000 signatures.

The environmentalists' appeal is something new in the East bloc because never before have so many subjects publicly and fearlessly opposed a single government plan.

URBAN REMARKS ON IMF MEMBERSHIP, GDANSK EVENTS

LD181926 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] As announced, here is a report on today's meeting between Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban and foreign correspondents. At the beginning of the news conference, Minister Urban made a statement linked with the withdrawal of U.S. opposition to restoring Poland's membership in the IMF.

[Begin Urban recording] The proposal lodged in 1981 that Poland's membership in the IMF be restored is dependent on the decision of the IMF authorities. The principles and conditions of membership in the IMF, which as we know, is one of the United Nations' special agencies, are negotiated with the fund's authorities. The U.S. decision to withdraw its opposition to the proposal to restore Poland's membership in the IMF is another sign of a more realistic approach by the U.S. Government to our country. We think this decision is a step in the right direction. It shows at the same time that the U.S. authorities realize that the policy of restriction on Poland is a failure. The Polish Government was and is interested in a real improvement in relations with the United States of America. For normal relations to be restored, however, it is essential that there be a halt to the policy of interfering in Poland's internal affairs; that all remaining restrictions be revoked; and that the propaganda aggression which has become a component part of U.S. Government policy toward Poland, cease. We expressed this in our note of 3 November 1983. The stance of the Polish Government contained therein remains unchanged.

The Government of the Polish People's Republic awaits further steps by the U.S. Government to normalize bilateral relations. This would be in accord with the interests of both states and would serve to improve the atmosphere in Europe and in the world. At the same time, as has been stressed many times, the Government of the Polish People's Republic firmly rejects any attempt to link normalization of mutual relations with the development of Poland's internal situation. [end recording]

[Reporter] The next question was: Which U.S. Government restrictions are still in force?

[Begin Urban recording] Despite the recent decision by the United States regarding Poland's membership in the IMF, a number of restrictions remain, above all in the sphere of economic and financial relations. As we have stressed on many occasions, these have a negative effect on the process of overcoming the current economic difficulties, and consequently also affect the standard of living of our society. The restrictions in question are: the suspension of the so-called most-favored-nation status, which worsened to a considerable degree the conditions under which Poland exports to the American market; the ban on granting export-import credit guarantees by the U.S. banks for exports to Poland; the ban on granting new credits to Poland, including credit for the purchase of agricultural and food products in the United States; and the ban on the transfer of technology. Over and above these economic and financial restrictions, which continue to be in force, the United States is maintaining the freeze on higher-level political contacts. [end recording]

[Reporter] Here is what the government spokesman said about the United States linking the normalization of relations with our country with the development of our domestic situation.

[Begin Urban recording] I have given our opinion. We reject U.S. interference in our internal affairs and the linkage of any aspects of mutual relations with domestic events. We, for example, are not engaged in recording which events in which towns in the United States have involved American police forces, and we do not give judgments as to whether or not this is to our liking. [end recording]

[Reporter] The government spokesman was also asked about the public mood in our country.

[Begin Urban recording] This year Poland's domestic life has seen a large number of positive events and processes. Elections have been held to the people's councils in which three-quarters of the adult population voted and thereby actively opposed the boycott of the elections proclaimed by the underground. The Sejm passed an amnesty which had a significant influence on alleviating the internal conflicts which have shaken Poland in recent years.

We had a good harvest. In agriculture, a communique issued recently testifies to a further increase in production. The stabilization of internal relations has made and is making progress. At present the material conditions of life exert the main influence on public mood, as do the principles of socialist renewal being implemented consistently by the state authorities and the restoration of credibility to our political life, both through appropriate political moves and through the efforts being made in the sphere of economic policy. Recently, the government session of 4 December stressed the expediency of the policy of broad dialogue with the public on all issues of vital importance for the country; this policy is being followed. This dialogue includes the current key questions concerning the standard of living and the ways of sharing both the income produced and the burdens created by the present economic situation. The government believes that gradually, perhaps a bit slowly but nevertheless steadily, the confidence of the community is being reconstructed and that there is an increase in the level of involvement of the community in spite of the disturbances still occurring in this positive process. [end recording]

[Reporter] Jerzy Urban also spoke today about the 16 December events in Gdansk. He said, among other things:

[Begin Urban recording] The law and order authorities resolutely opposed an attempt to organize an illegal demonstration, particularly since its conduct was aggressive. The kernel of this demonstration was at St Brigida Church in Gdansk, the establishment which has least to do with matters of religion and which, one must say, has greatly merited itself in the propagation of national accord and public order -- of course I say this with obvious irony since it is, in fact, the source of all kinds of tensions in Gdansk. From the vicinity of the church the militia was stoned; the gathering of evidence in this matter is now in progress. The demonstration was illegal, and no permit to hold it was issued. The militia which guarded the peace was attacked, mainly by stones but also verbally, by insults. We shall, of course, react to similar events in the same way, attempting, as in this case, to gradually but decisively introduce the means essential to end the illegal demonstration. In this case, in this 3,000-strong demonstration which started at St Brigida, the forces of law and order were not instructed to use direct force by closed-rank units, but such means were applied individually. The same applies to the use of the water cannon. It was not necessary to disperse the crowd by using the water cannon, but the water cannon was used because of the aggressive behavior demonstrated against its crew, namely stone-throwing.

We do not see in the Gdansk events -- regrettable, or I would say anachronistic events -- a reflection of the general situation in Poland. The day of 13 December passed in peace and without disturbances in spite of calls for demonstrations. Also, in general 16 December passed peacefully in Poland, although there were calls in many cities for various demonstrations. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT ISSUES STATEMENT ON LAW OBSERVANCE

LD182002 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 Dec 84

["Text" of statement issued by Chancellery of the Council of State, the Government Press Office, and the Chancellery of the first secretary of the party Central Committee; date not given]

[Text] In the last few week letters and resolutions have been submitted to the Council of State, the government, and the party leadership concerning broadly conceived issues of the rule of law sent by private persons, groups, and representatives of various professions, including employees of higher schools. The majority of personal as well as group letters and resolutions repeatedly reiterate the idea that the law must be observed by all and for all, by citizens and in respect of citizens, by representatives of the authorities and in respect of the state.

The defense of the rule of law and the tradition of tolerance which has been shaped over centuries has met with full understanding by the party and government leadership. Opinions stressing these principles are set out by them.

Grateful for the statements which demonstrate civic understanding of supreme goals, the political and state authorities read in them concern as to whether law observance has been fully ensured in our country. Law observance constitutes an essential part of the program for socialist renewal as adopted at the ninth congress of the party. There have been no departures from that line and will not be in future. All acts against the law are and will be overcome with growing determination. This stance had been confirmed by the statement of the 17th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee.

POLITBURO DISCUSSES WORKER-PEASANT INSPECTION

LD182112 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo has been acquainted with a report on the results of consultation and experimental work concerning worker and peasant inspection, and examined a draft of political, ideological, and organizational provisions for setting up worker and peasant inspections.

Work on improving the social inspection system in the country carried out after the 16th Central Committee plenum has been positively assessed. Great activity of party branches and organizations and working people in consultations and experimental control of worker and peasant inspection was stressed.

The Politburo approved the ideological, political, and organizational provisions prepared on the basis of consultations for setting up worker and peasant inspection, and recommended that they be presented to the PZPR Central Committee.

The Politburo discussed and approved the plan of its meetings for the first half of next year.

The Politburo was acquainted with and approved results of talks held between PZPR Central Committee First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski and CPCZ Central Committee General Secretary Gustav Husak during his friendly working visit to Czechoslovakia.

PRESIDIUM EXAMINES ECONOMIC REFORM, OTHER ISSUES

LD182138 Warsaw PAP in English 1109 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 17 -- At a meeting here today the Government Presidium examined the economic reform, pointing to the formation of organizational structures in the national economy as one of the most important tasks in the field.

The direction of transformations is going to be coordinated with strategic goals and tasks of economic policy. These include updating and speeding up the development of certain economic fields, integration of [word indistinct] participating in international trade, improvement in coproduction, tackling issues significant for the economy at large, as for instance introduction of advanced electronics. The state-owned enterprise will continue to be the fundamental component of the organizational system of the economy.

The Government Presidium approved the assumptions of the system of assessing the performance of state-owned enterprises whose general goals stem from the law on state-owned enterprises. Among the criteria of assessment prominence should be given to the degree of meeting social needs, effectiveness of management, concern about technical development and progress, implementation of welfare functions with regard to crews.

The Government Presidium also examined a report on material subsidies in 1984. The budget law for this year provides for a 602.8-billion zloty worth of subsidies, including, first of all, subsidies from the state budget going to foodstuffs, supplies to agriculture, services and children's articles.

The Government Presidium examined and approved draft executive acts to the budget law recently passed by the Sejm.

The Government Presidium approved the plan of the implementation of tasks stemming from the Sejm law on housing policy till 1990. The plan provides for improvement in the distribution of flats, in tune with the principle according to which priority will be given to those most needy in terms of housing conditions.

SEJM COMMISSIONS ENDORSE 1985 DRAFT BUDGET

LD182059 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] The Sejm Commissions of Economic Plan, Budget, and Finances, and of Legislative Work have reviewed the draft of next year's budget bill. The deputies endorsed the draft of the bill, though they stressed that it is not enough to counter the failure to achieve some of the goals set out in the plan for 1983-85. The matters in question here in particular are the real drop in the value of old-age and other pensions and the growing gap between them and the average wage.

GORYWODA DISCUSSES 1985 ECONOMIC PLAN, BACKGROUND

AU171252 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 14 Dec 84 p 3

[Interview with Deputy Premier Manfred Gorywoda, chairman of the Planning Commission, to RZECZPOSPOLITA: "What Does the 1985 Economic Plan Hold in Store for the Population?"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [RZECZPOSPOLITA] The press, especially RZECZPOSPOLITA, has reported extensively on the 1985 economic plan and on the public consultations in connection with it. However, our readers seem to be somehow lost in this avalanche of information. Could you briefly describe the 1985 plan?

[Gorywoda] The 1985 plan provides for further economic growth and is designed, in line with the results of consultations, to restore our country's economic balance and, in particular, to improve the flow of consumer goods to the marketplace.

We regard improving the living conditions as a feasible task. People should find it less tiresome to buy many goods, which are presently obtainable only by waiting in long lines. Of course, I do not mean that we will be able to solve all the problems of the flow of goods.

The 1985 plan includes an extensive social program, providing for health protection, the construction of hospitals, and an improved flow of medicines.

Housing construction is still a difficult problem, but let me recall that we plan to build 190,000 apartments in 1985.

[RZECZPOSPOLITA] Many people think that abolishing the rationing of goods will improve living conditions. One of our readers has asked us this question: "Why is it that the 1985 economic plan does not specifically state when the ration cards will be abolished?"

[Gorywoda] The government continues to study this problem intensively. What can I tell you? As you know, abandoning the ration cards will have to be followed by price hikes for the articles taken off the rations list. The issue is not the ration cards, but to make it possible for people to buy the articles in question without any difficulty. This depends on the size of supplies and prices. Of course, any price hikes must fall within the 9-percent price hike limit stipulated by the plan.

[RZECZPOSPOLITA] Can one be certain that the price hikes will not exceed the 9-percent limit? How will you prevent such excesses to prevent increases in the cost of living?

[Gorywoda] As I have said, the basic line of our activity is to encourage increases in the effectiveness of economic management. We will continue the policy of tight money in order to curb inflation, which is such a hardship for our people.

[RZECZPOSPOLITA] Many of our readers continue to wonder why our investment policy does not provide for a rapid construction of, say, plants that produce insulation materials, even at the cost of relaxing the rate at which mines are being constructed; why new sulfur mines are being built instead of extracting sulfur from burnt coal; and why the necessary changes in the structure of our economy are not being given priority.

[Gorywada] Two synthetic wool plants are being built at an accelerated rate and should start production next year. As for sulfur, the problem is much more complicated, because we do not possess efficient technology for sulfur extraction. Such technology is very costly. However, to stop the further debasement of the natural environment we must solve this problem. We will not be able to increase the production of sulfur from coal to the extent of eliminating the gap in production that will be created by the exhaustion of the Grzybow sulfur deposits. We must construct a new sulfur mine to meet domestic and export needs.

I cannot agree with the view that our economic policy has failed to make changes in the structure of our economy. After all, even the 3-year plan provided for a radical change in the structure of investments, that is, of economic development. Everyone knows about these changes, but let me recall the extensive priorities for the development of food production, for the flow of basic consumer goods, and for housing construction.

I wish to add that within the general proportions of development that apply to us in the present 3-year period, the 1985 plan provides for certain activities to effect long-term changes such as the accelerated development of dairy facilities, farm produce and food storage facilities, land reclamation, electronics, and so on.

More profound changes in the structure of the economy require much more time. The Planning Commission is drawing up a long-term program for structural changes in our economy. The work on this program continues to be done hand in hand with the work on the long-term plan and on the 5-year plan. The program will be reflected in the alternative of the 1986-90 plan, which will be consulted upon with the public.

[RZECZPOSPOLITA] In many questions put to you through our daily, our readers have commented on the final version of the 1985 plan. What was the real impact of public consultations on this plan?

[Gorywoda] I would like to stress most responsibly that the public consultations made a very crucial impact on the final version of the plan. We did not consult the people for show. Our discussion with them was real, as proved by many basic changes in the original assumptions. One such change was effected by plants and the Consultative Economic Council, which had asked for resources on necessary modernization work and on the reconstruction of their fixed assets. As a result, we decided not to reduce the funds on construction and assembly work. We also made changes aimed at increasing the flow of food and of many industrial consumer goods, whose shortage is especially tiresome.

COMMISSIONS EXAMINE DRUG BILL, POPPY CULTIVATION

LD180054 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 17 Dec 84

[Text] At the joint session of the Sejm Commissions for Social Policy, Health, and Culture, and for Legislative Work, the government bill on prevention of drug addiction was examined. The bill puts the main emphasis on treatment, rehabilitation, and reintegration into society.

Furthermore, a subcommittee proposed the introduction of the concept of readaption, that is returning drug-dependent people to the community. The bill puts the state bodies under obligation to prevent drug addiction and to create conditions for treatment and rehabilitation of those addicted.

On the issue of poppy cultivation, the subcommittee proposed to make poppy production possible both for the units of the socialized economy and for private individuals, but under the condition that a permit first is obtained from the appropriate administrative body and a contract sales agreement is signed for delivery of poppy straw to the socialized economy.

PSYCHIATRIST ON DRUG PROBLEM, REHABILITATION FUND

LD142300 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 14 Dec 84

[Text] The subject of our Warsaw correspondent's dispatch is not foreign affairs but narcotics, and his first sentence is not a ploy to attract people's attention; it is merely a statement. But let us listen to Jozsef Laszlo:

Nowwhere in Europe is it as easy to buy narcotics as in Poland. This is not the opinion of your correspondent but that of the president of the Society of Polish Psychiatrists. (Dr. Marek Staniaszek) spoke to ZYCIE WARSZAWY after the conclusion of a 3-day conference held in Warsaw on the fight against drugs and treatment of drug addicts. According to the psychiatrist, the most severe problem in Poland is that it is impossible to control the production of poppy seeds, the main ingredient of the so-called Polish heroin.

The problem of inadequate control will not be solved by the law being prepared now, and the way out may only be offered by making the growing of poppy the monopoly of the state, as tobacco already is. A special aspect of this problem is that many of the addicts are themselves producers of the drug, so the psychiatrist's suggestion appears to be even more relevant.

There are no accurate statistics as to the number of drug addicts in Poland, but newspaper estimates put their number at about 150,000, most of whom are young men. Between 20,000 and 30,000 of these need medical treatment.

(Dr Staniaszek) also announced that a special fund for the rehabilitation of drug addicts is to be set up. It will be financed by 1 percent of the price of all spirits sold in 1 year. The psychiatrist added, with a certain amount of sarcasm, that it seems there will be no shortage of money for the scheme.

MINERS ACHIEVE GOALS; TRANSPORT PROBLEMS CONTINUE

LD171047 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 17 Dec 84

[Andrzej Kotulewski report]

[Text] Katowice -- As of 15 December miners have thus far this year extracted 184,605,000 metric tons of coal. Fourteen collieries have reported that annual tasks were fulfilled ahead of schedule, the first being Czerwona Gwardia colliery in Czeladz. Unfortunately, as in previous years the coal industry is experiencing difficulties transporting extracted coal to customers, and the reason remains the same: the lack of coal cars. The extracted coal is therefore being directed to dumping grounds near collieries. Over 1.5 million metric tons are stored in such areas.

CEAUSESCU, ZHIVKOV HOLD TALKS IN BUCHAREST

AU182007 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 18/12/1984 -- Official talks between Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, and Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the CC of the BCP, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, began on December 18, in Bucharest. The talks are attended by:

for Romania: Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Ioan Totu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister, co-chairman of the joint Government Commission on Economic and Technico-Scientific Cooperation, Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC ofthe RCP, foreign minister, Constantin Mitea, member of the CC of the RCP, adviser to Romania's president, other Romanian officials.

for Bulgaria: Grisha Filipov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Petur Mladenov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, foreign minister, Andrey Lukanov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of Bulgarian Communist Party, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, co-chairman of the joint Government Commission on Economic and Technico-Scientific Cooperation, Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Niko Yakhiel, member of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, political adviser to the general secretary of the CC of the BCP and to the president of the State Council of Bulgaria, other Bulgarian officials.

On behalf of the RCP and Romanian state leadership, Nicolae Ceausescu expressed full satisfaction at the new Romanian-Bulgarian summit, an outstanding moment in the rich chronicle of the relations of close friendship between the two parties and peoples. The Romanian head of state emphasized that Todor Zhivkov's official visit of friendship to Romania these days, the views to be exchanged, the understandings to be reached would further stimulate the Romanian-Bulgarian cooperation both bilaterally and in the international life.

Thanking for the invitation to visit Romania again, for the warm and hospitable reception he was extended, Todor Zhivkov conveyed a cordial salute from the Bulgarian party and state leadership and underlined his satisfaction at meeting again with President Nicolae Ceausescu, at having a new round of talks on issues of mutual concern. Todor Zhivkov warmly congratulated Nicolae Ceausescu for his reelection as general secretary of the Romanian Community Party and wished him ever greater successes in his activity.

Referring to the fruitful character of the summit meeting, Todor Zhivkov expressed his belief that his new visit to Romania, the talks and understandings to be reached would further dynamize the development of the good relations established between Romania and Bulgaria.

Under the token of the mutual wish to continuously deepen the traditional relations between the two parties, countries and peoples official talks started between Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov, which occasioned an extensive analysis of the current stage and prospects of the Romanian-Bulgarian collaboration as well as of the major international issues, especially those in the Balkans and Europe.

During the talks, the two heads of state informed each other about the major preoccupations and successes of the parties and peoples in the two countries, the way of fulfillment of the important objectives of the current stage of socialist construction established by the 13th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party and the 12th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party respectively.

The two party and state leaders also informed each other about the future plans of the RCP and BCP, of the Romanian and Bulgarian peoples regarding the building of the socialist society in their countries in view of intensely developing the industry and agriculture, of ensuring Romania's and Bulgaria's steady advance on the road to economic and social progress, welfare and civilization. Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov stressed the positive evolution of the relations on multiple planes established between Romania and Bulgaria, the fruitful results of their mutually advantageous collaboration in various domains of activity.

It was appreciated that the expansion of the relations between the two countries was powerfully boosted by the frequent summit meetings and talks held in Romania and Bulgaria, by the translation into life of the measures established.

The talks occasioned the reiteration of both countries' determination to further work for taking advantage more of the collaboration possibilities offered by Romania's and Bulgaria's national economies, for the further consolidation of their relations on multiple planes, which accords with the interests of the two peoples, with the general cause of socialism and peace.

The talks proceed in an atmosphere of warm friendship, mutual esteem and understanding.

Ceausescu Hosts Dinner

AU182014 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1943 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 18/12/1984 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Repbulic of Romania, and Elena Ceausescu gave an official dinner in honour of Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on December 18.

Romanian and Bulgarian officials attended.

During the dinner, which passed in a warm atmosphere of friendship, Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov proposed toasts.

Ceausescu, Zhivkov Resume Talks

AU190853 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0830 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 19/12/1984 -- RCP general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, and general secretary of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, held another round of official talks in the morning.

The atmosphere of the talks is of warm friendship, mutual regard and understanding.

CEAUSESCU SPEAKS AT AGRICULTURE PLENUM 14 DEC

AU171621 Bucharest SCIENTEIA in Romanian 15 Dec 84 pp 1, 3

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu to the plenary session of the National Council of Agriculture, Food Industry, Forestry, and Water Administration in Bucharest on 14 December 1984]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, the National Council of Agriculture, together with a great number of party and state activists, have extensively examined problems of developing agriculture in 1985 and of greatly increasing agricultural yields in conformity with the 13th party congress decisions and with the requirements of the new agrarian revolution.

In 1984, under the somewhat difficult conditions of this spring, we have registered the largest ever grain production. Increased yields were also achieved in industrial plants, in fruit-tree growing, and in animal breeding. On the whole, we can state that superior results have been achieved in developing our socialist agriculture this year.

A number of state and cooperative units have achieved record grain, industrial plant, and other yields. Thus 18 agricultural production cooperatives and state agricultural enterprises have achieved a level of more than 8,000 kilograms of wheat and barley per hectare, while 9 agricultural production cooperatives and state agricultural enterprises have achieved a level of more than 20,000 kilograms of corn per hectare. Positive results have also been registered with sugar beet, potatoes, vegetables, and other products.

The achievements registered in 1984, the record yields regarding all agricultural crops, and the high yields in animal breeding demonstrate, through facts, the potential of our socialist agriculture, both state and cooperative, and the correctness of the party policy in agriculture and of the goals set for the new agrarian revolution.

However, we must openly state that we cannot be satisfied completely with what we have achieved, because the possibilities in Romanian socialist agriculture are even greater, as demonstrated by crops and by the large and record yields achieved by an important number of socialist agricultural units. If all units and counties had worked with a greater sense of responsibility, if they had paid the necessary attention to properly fulfilling all agricultural tasks on schedule, we would have been able to achieve much higher overall agricultural yields this year. Proceeding from this, we must draw all necessary conclusions, both from positive results and from shortcomings and deficiencies that existed this year, and we must take all necessary measures and act with great determination to improve our activity in all sectors, so as to demonstrate -- beginning with next year -- the great possibilities of Romanian socialist agriculture and the creative potential and capacity of all working people in agriculture, of our peasantry. (loud applause)

Esteemed comrades, the plan for developing agriculture stipulates the achievement of higher yields in 1985 compared with 1984 in all sectors. You are familiar with them and therefore I will not dwell on them too much.

Likewise, the plan provisions have been extensively discussed in agricultural units, in counties, county party conferences, and in the meeting of the National Council of Agriculture, and general conclusions have been reached, which have taken concrete shape in the pledges that have been made -- namely that it is possible not only to fulfill the planned production but to achieve greater yields in all sectors.

As I mentioned at the Central Committee plenum, next year we must ensure at least 1,200 kilograms of grain per capita. Yields must also be increased substantially in fruit growing, vegetable growing and viticulture, and in gardening, as well as in all the industrial plants.

Determined action has to be taken in the animal breeding sector to further increase livestock, especially cattle and sheep, and animal products such as meat, milk, eggs, and wool.

It is also necessary to pay proper attention to silkworm growing, beekeeping, fur- and small-animal breeding, and to the other special programs in the various fields of activity.

We must never forget that the plan provisions on developing agriculture in 1985 are of particular importance for the proper fulfillment of the 1981-85 5-Year Plan and for forcefully increasing the contribution made by agriculture to the homeland's general development and to improving the general standard of living and well-being of our people. (loud, prolonged applause)

In 1985 agriculture will receive 30 percent more chemical fertilizers than in the current year, and larger quantities of pesticides fungicides, and other chemical products.

The proper mechanization of agricultural work has been ensured. Some 3,200,000 hectares of tillable land will be irrigated, this representing more than 30 percent of the overall area. Important drainage and land improvement work is being carried out. As has been mentioned in the meeting, better quality seeds have been secured for all crops.

One can thus state that we have ensured a strong material base for carrying out agricultural work under favorable conditions and fulfilling the assumed production plan and the pledges. Above all, we have wonderful cooperative farmers and highly qualified workers and specialists. They are the main guarantee for fulfilling the plan and for carrying out the new agrarian revolution. (loud applause; chants of "Ceausescu -- RCP!" "Ceausescu and the people!")

Proceeding from all this, what is decisive now is the organizational and practical activity to fulfill all our goals aimed at increasing agricultural yields.

All working people, all peasantry, the managerial councils, all specialists, and party and state bodies must continue to focus on grain yields. I would like to again draw attention to the fact that we must view the average yields stipulated by plan for next year as minimum yields and therefore we must take all necessary measures, as has been discussed at the meeting of the National Council of Agriculture, to achieve better yields.

An important role in this respect is played by planting intensive crops on large plots of land. However, we must bear in mind that the goals of the agrarian revolution and the 13th congress decisions have stipulated that all of agriculture is developing and must continue to develop at an intensive rate in all fields of activity. This is why, in concerning ourselves with achieving large, record yields on certain plots of land, we must always bear in mind the general goal that our overall agriculture must develop at an intensive rate. This is one of the basic requirements of the new agrarian revolution!

On the basis of pledges made by units and counties, next year we must achieve a level of at least 8,000 kilograms of wheat per hectare on an area of more than 200,000 hectares; and more than 20,000 kilograms of corn cobs per hectare on an area of 500,000 hectares.

We must also achieve in important areas yields of 40,000-50,000 kilograms per hectare with industrial plants and in gardening and 3,000-4,000 kilograms per hectare with sunflower, soybean, and other crops. These yields, in fact, represent general goals of the new agrarian revolution, and they must be the focus of all agricultural units so that we will be able to give general application to developing our agriculture at an intensive rate in the next 5-year plan.

During the discussions I briefly mentioned that it is necessary to achieve a level of at least 10,000 kilograms of corn per hectare on the overall irrigated area. The same is true also for the other crops on irrigated lands.

Proceeding from this, we must take all necessary measures to complete all work connected with the preparation of lands for spring sowing. I mention this because during control checks in some counties last year, although they reported the conclusion of all plowing it was noted that in fact some 20-30 percent of the plowing was carried out in the spring. One of those counties is Dolj and hence the unsatisfactory yields achieved in that county this year; however, Dolj is not the only county with such a situation.

Thus it is necessary to proceed to thorough control work in each unit and each farm to check how work is performed -- both from the qualitative and especially from the qualitative point of view. Where work is not carried out properly it has to be redone -- as the law stipulates -- in order to carry out quality work by those who have not done a proper job.

In the months to come -- that is, up to March -- we must take all necessary measures to thoroughly prepare for sowing. Let us see to it that each farm is properly prepared in this regard. I hope there is no need for me to further dwell on this problem. All those active in agriculture know very well that land is the major means of production in agriculture and that in order to achieve the yields I have mentioned it is essential to tend our lands, to fertilize them, and to ensure everything necessary so that they yield the crops we desire.

Second, we must take all necessary measures to properly preserve, prepare, and condition seeds. Let us secure the seeds for all crops in all units no later than by the end of February, and let us certainly ensure their proper treatment in accordance with the rules of agricultural science.

Special attention must be paid to ensuring the minimum density of crops. These problems have been discussed; the Ministry of Agriculture has even created files for each county to record the density that has to be achieved in sowing operations. Thorough discussions must be carried out with all workers in agriculture, with the persons who are directly responsible for the density of crops when sowing them.

We must completely eliminate negligence and lack of responsibility which, unfortunately, still persist this year in a number of units, both cooperative and state units, and which have led to seriously decreasing agricultural yields. We must also take all necessary measures to ensure that all crops are sown at optimal times in keeping with the provisions of the law and with the requirements of an intensive agriculture.

In control work carried out -- true, with some delay, in the fall of this year instead of spring -- on the sowing operations, it was noted that certain units and counties did not carry out their sowing operations on schedule, although they reported finishing on schedule. Again I have to mentioned Dolj County -- but it is not the only one -- where it was noted that in June they were still sowing corn and other crops. Then we must still ask the question: Why were there inappropriate corn, sunflower, and other yields?

Sowing deadlines for each plot of land, for each unit, and for each farm, brigade, and mechanizer team must be set by the beginning of the sowing operations, that is, by the end of February. In this respect the planning chart of a given unit, of the chief engineer, and of the brigade must show clear provisions from every point of view. The leadership of the unit, the county bodies, and, certainly, the Ministry of Agriculture must ensure firm control over carrying out quality work on schedule in conformity with the requirements of modern agricultural technology and intensive agriculture, and in conformity with the provisions of the law.

For instance, to complete corn sowing by 10 April means to avoid the extreme heat or rather the effects of extreme heat in July because by that time the corn roots will be strong and resistant and thus the effects of extreme heat will be minimal. It is obvious that the potential yield of crops planted early in May will be affected, from the very beginning of the month -- by 30-40 percent. You are all agricultural workers, many of you specialists, and you know this very well! I mention this only because, unfortunately, although you are all familiar with this, there are still signs of carelessness and lack of responsibility and planting operations are not always completed on schedule and under favorable conditions.

To achieve the yields we desire next year, it is essential to proceed by properly preparing work in connection with plowing and sowing. If we do not do this properly, then we will not be guaranteed the yields we desire, which have been achieved by many units, as you have learned here. What did the comrades do who registered such yields? Nothing in particular; they did not perform miracles! They just worked the land carefully, as the main means without which one cannot achieve anything. They observed the requirements of agricultural science, and they ensured good seeds. That means they did the duty of agricultural workers, Communists, and people who are determined to do all they can to serve the homeland and the people! (loud applause)

I think that these requirements do not exceed the possibilities of any unit, of any county party committee, and of any specialist. On the contrary, they are requirements that must characterize the activity of each working man, of each peasant, and each specialist in Romanian agriculture!

We must also take all necessary measures to tend all crops properly. Let us never think that after the planting is completed we have done our job in agriculture. You have heard in this meeting, and you all know, that where crops had been hoed four times, an amount of more than 20,000 kilograms of corn was registered per hectare, while corn yields decreased considerably where crops were hoed only once or twice. For example, where crops were not hoed at all, and we do have such units, yields were registered of which I am ashamed to speak at this meeting. Those engineers -- I am referring to them first -- who find it acceptable to present such yields should be ashamed of themselves. Such yields have been achieved not only in cooperatives, but also in state agricultural enterprises. Is it possible for a state unit to register only 1,600 kilograms of corn per hectare? What kind of an engineer and director can be satisfied with that? What kind of Communists are in that unit?

This is why we must understand that it is not enough to talk about the agrarian revolution, but that we must change the way of thinking and work of those active in agriculture! Generally speaking, as was stressed at the party congress, we must create a new revolutionary concept and a new way of thinking about work in agriculture. Without doing so we will be unable to meet the requirements of the 13th party congress and the expectations of our people, and we will not be able to achieve a new agrarian revolution! We have, I wish to repeat, very positive achievements which demonstrate that the goals we have put forward can be achieved, not just in theory, but in practice in the many units that are really working in a revolutionary spirit in agriculture. (loud applause]

During the winter all necessary measures must be taken to make all irrigation operational by carrying out all necessary and required work in this respect in order to ensure that irrigation is used with maximum efficiency in the spring and summer of the following year. It is also necessary that each county take steps to completely fulfill the irrigation and land improvemnt plan for 1985. Let us thoroughly prepare -- through our work in 1985 -- in order to achieve the yields stipulated in the next 5-year plan, in 1986, and in the years to come.

You know very well that one year is not enough time to achieve a proper improvement in soil fertility. Thus, beginning with next year, we must take all necessary measures, in conformity with plan provisions, in order to achieve everything necessary to fulfill the provisions for the years to come.

I am stressing this because, in concerning ourselves with achieving proper yields next year, we must also think of preparations for the 1986 yields and for the yields throughout the 5-year plan.

In animal breeding we have a clear activity program as well. As far as pigs are concerned, we have already achieved the number envisaged for 1990 and the future, even up to the year 2000. Thus, our main attention must focus on fulfilling the program provisions for cattle and sheep where there are still some lags. We have all the necessary conditions -- and we must by all means reach the planned number of cattle and sheep! This is a decisive requirement for ensuring an increase in animal products in conformity with the plan provisions for next year and for the 1986-90 5-year plan.

It gave me satisfaction to listen to some comrades speaking about fulfilling the plan on birthrates and about their pledge to achieve more than 90 percent of the birthrate index. I believe that we have taken all necessary measures to ensure that all units achieve a birthrate not lower than 85 percent, which sould be viewed as the minimum limit.

We must ensure the proper tending of and proper fodder supplies for animals. Let us complete the modernization and let us complete stables and shelters for all our livestock. Let us properly develop the fodder base by paying special attention to the 4 million hectares of pasture and grasslands. We have already registered positive results in all counties and we have an experience that should be given general application rapidly. In 1985 we must enter a normal cycle of sowing and extra-seeding pastures and grasslands, thus ensuring a 4- to 5-fold increase in fodder and hay yields.

It is necessary to pay greater attention to developing small-scale industry in the agricultural, industrial, and cooperative councils in villages. Special attention must be given to the private farms of cooperative members and to the private farms of peasants in hilly and mountainous areas in conformity with the program we have in this respect.

Within this framework, I would like to focus attention on the need to take all necessary measures in contracting animals and agricultural products with private farms and those of the cooperative members. This is of great importance for fulfilling the program on self-management and self-supply under favorable conditions. On the whole, I would like to draw the attention of all counties to the need to take the necessary measures in order to properly implement the provisions of this program and to ensure everything that is necessary for securing proper supplies for our people. You are familiar with the program provisions and with the law provisions on supplies. However, some counties have shown a lack of responsibility and have violated the program and the country's laws.

I wish to draw attention to the fact, comrades, that they will thus determine the measures that must be used against those who violate the country's laws. I am referring to the tendency that has been manifest -- true, not in many places, but unfortunately it still exists -- to consume more than one should in relation to how the program on agricultural products and foodstuffs has been fulfilled and of not delivering the necessary agricultural and animal products to the state stock. This is something that, understandably, creates great difficulties for the supply of cities and the workers class and proves an irresponsible attitude which we cannot tolerate from anyone. I wish to seriously remind the people's councils, the county party committees, and agricultural bodies to take all steps necessary to ensure by fulfilling the production plan that products needed for consumption are available. The law is generous, it allows for a 50 percent retention of what has been achieved in excess of plan provisions. Therefore, be ready, comrades, to produce more -- so that you can retain more for consumption in conformity with the law! However, no one should act to the detriment of the state stock and the general interests of all our people by violating the law! To observe our country's laws is a compulsory requirement for all party and state bodies, and for all citizens in our homeland. (loud applause]

It is necessary to take all measures required to completely achieve the state goals for agricultural products and foodstuffs. In conformity with what has been discussed these days, we must ensure as soon as possible that all quantities of products stipulated by plan should be delivered to the state stock. Let us take all the necessary measures so that next year we will be able to achieve additional production to ensure proper supplies for our people in all areas.

Special attention must be given in agriculture to the problems of economic profitability and efficiency. For this purpose the provisions of the new economic mechanism must be applied with great determination so that each agricultural unit -- state and cooperative -- will work efficiently and profitably. Of course, units that have produced more than 20,000 kilograms or even more than 10,000 kilograms of corn per hectare will not register losses; on the contrary, they have a very high profitability and profits. We must understand that there is great potential in each unit to achieve higher efficiency by increasing agricultural yields per hectare. High production costs and a great deal of work are necessary to produce not only 4,000 kilograms per hectare but also 8,000 or 20,000 kilograms per hectare. Certainly, apart from fertilization and other work, the only activity larger in scope is crop harvesting, because greater expense is necessary to harvest 20,000 kilograms than to harvest 3,000 kilograms. However, I believe that it is worth it for each unit to make these efforts and to have additional expenses while producing greater yields. In any case, expenses per 1 metric ton of product will generally be much lower for those with large yields than for those with lower yields. Thus, increasing profitability and efficiency lies in achieving the planned yields and achieving increasingly larger outputs in all areas. (loud applause]

We must also act to firmly apply the new principles of renumeration and the overall contract system in all areas. Here, too, there are unlimited possibilities to increase income both in units and in the income of each individual agricultural worker and each individual cooperative member in conformity with the per hectare yield. Certainly, he who achieves 3 metric tons of wheat will certainly receive accordingly -- you are familiar with the renumeration system -- and he who registers 20 metric tons of corn per hectare will, of course, earn 5-6 times more. Thus, it is possible for each worker in agriculture and each mechanizer to increase his income considerabley -- because we proceed from the same basic pay -- by achieving the highest possible yields both in relation to vegetables and a large amount of animal products. This will benefit both the cooperative members, the mechanizers, and all workers in agriculture, including specialists. It will also benefit all our people by firmly applying the principles of the new economic mechanism and the principles of the overall contract wage system.

During the proceedings these days, the National Council of Agriculture has made a number of remarks and proposals. On the whole, it is necessary to act to further improve the planning and management activity in our agriculture, to perfect the activity carried out by the managerial councils in agricultural cooperative and state units, and to increase the role played by the general meetings in discussing and adopting decisions on implementing the agricultural programs.

We have a broad organizational and democratic framework in this area. We must improve it further; we must ensure participation by all working people and all peasants in implementing the program of building a comprehensively developed socialist society and promoting Romania's advance toward communism! (loud applause]

We must also pay greater attention to proper functioning of the agricultural-industrial councils by taking into consideration the important role played by them in proper progress of the activity in all agricultural units. We must also pay particular attention to the machine and tractor departments, to the maintenance of machines, and to carrying out agricultural work under favorable conditions. In fact, we must understand that the basic work in agriculture is carried out by the mechanization units, which therefore play a decisive role in implementing the programs on increasing agricultural yields. Let us act so that the great investments we are making and have made in mechanizing agricultural work will, indeed, be reflected appropriately in the yields we register. Let us see to it that all workers in machinery and tractor depots understand the great responsbility upon them toward the party and people, and in implementing the 13th party congress decisions and the goals of the new agrarian revolution.

Esteemed comrades, I would like to briefly refer to certain problems in our food industry. I have the impression that the food industry has been somewhat left out of our concerns, so to speak. It has not been discussed by the Council of Working People in Industry and it has been discussed very little by the National Council of Agriculture. Maybe the comrades in the food industry are happy that they are not goven great attention; however, I believe that it is necessary for us to take all measures necessary to ensure that in the future there will be a special item covering the food industry at all meetings of the National Council of Agriculture.

At the same time, there is another sector, the forestry sector, which is probably also satisfied that no one takes account of it, and where there are many things to be done. In the future the activity of that sector must also be a point on the agenda of the National Council of Agriculture, as it is also necessary to talk more about the Council for Waters. Concerning ourselves with agriculture, we understand that each individual is drawing conclusions; however, it is not good to let things happen at random and to let each one take whatever he thinks is right -- praise or criticism. Certainly, no one is going to take criticism! (lively applause; animation in the hall) Therefore, it is necessary to improve the operation of the National Council of Agriculture in the sense of what I have said.

Let me return, however, to problems of the food industry. Things this year have not developed as they should have. The provisions we had in a number of very important areas have not been implemented, although the material base was available. We have decided to unite within a single center all activities connected with food industry at the Department of Food Industry. This department must bear responsibility for the overall activity of guiding agricultural and foodstuff production, wherever that may be, including the small-scale agricultural and food industry, and the canned food industry, and so forth.

We must pay greater attention to increasing processed and semiprocessed food, which must assume a more significant share in ensuring proper supplies for our people. It is also necessary to pay proper attention to the quality of foodstuffs.

These days we have discussed with the leadership of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry the need for the ministry and the specialized central departments to fulfill their duties under the law in connection with contracting and granting technical assistance in the field of sugar beet, oil, tobacco, and other products, as in fact has always been done in our country. One cannot view as normal an activity by the sugar central, for instance, to work for 2 and 1/2 months, or 3 months, and then to receive pay without doing any work. All workers in this central and in the enterprises of this central must effectively participate in agricultural work connected with sugar beet -- from sowing up to harvesting, as has always been done. This was just an example; this must be done in other areas as well.

Thus, we have to take the necessary measures to ensure that the food industry bodies and units will properly fulfill their duties in ensuring the processing of agricultural products and proper suppliers for our country.

The problems of economic efficiency are also true for the food industry and for the other sectors included in the National Council of Agriculture.

No mention has been made, or at least I have not heard anyone, about the problem of labor productivity. We must understand that in agriculture, the food industry, and other sectors -- as in fact throughout our economy -- labor productivity is a decisive requirement to perfect activity, increase efficiency, increase national income, and improve the material and cultural well-being of our people.

Little has also been said about the duties of agriculture and the other units of the National Council of Agriculture in connection with exports. This year there are serious lags in this area as well. We must take firm measures to ensure in all areas the proper fulfillment of the export production plan, to increase sales, and to achieve a maximum efficiency. We must make a thorough study and work out measures to put order in all sectors from all points of view connected with efficiency and the foreign currency cashed for the products we export.

We have products for which we receive relatively good foreign currency values. The comrades hage spoken, for instance, about the fact that concerning certain shrubs we would receive good foreign currency values and that they could be sold for good value. However, for the last 2 years we have had a program in which almost nothing has been achieved. The agricultural leadership has envisaged and planned to work on this program by 1990 so as to grow shrubs on 30,000 hectares. The comrades in agriculture probably think that their nephews will also work on this program. (applause, animation in the hall) This program has been worked out for counties; however, the comrades in the counties must be thinking along the same line. I believe that firm measures must be taken so that by 1987 we will complete this program, that we will have raised shrubs on 32,000 hectares. I said 1987 because we need time next year to take measures to prepare and plant seedlings, so that we can achieve this goal; however, this a maximum deadline!

This is also true for other programs. In silkworm farming we also have a program that has not been fulfilled and that must be implemented in 1985. These programs have an important influence on both increasing efficiency and on proper supplies for the people and for export.

I believe that each county party committee, together with the agricultural bodies, should work out its own export program, with the exception of meat and grains. However, in this field of bushes and so forth, there should be no county in 1986 with less than $5 million in exports! You must work out this program and take tangible measures to implement it! Agriculture must really make a more important contribution to ensuring the necessary foreign currency means for our homeland's development.

In all results achieved, agricultural sciences and research work undoubtedly play an important role. They also have particularly great tasks. They must indeed ensure highly productive seeds resistant to cold, heat, and drought with a short ripening period. Let us create new animal breeds, new technologies, and let us take measures to firmly apply known technologies in connection with the consumption of fodder per metric ton or kilogram of meat, and in the case of other products. I believe that as of now our research must ensure the implementation of the 1985 and future plan provisions, and must devise and elaborate seeds and other plants and animal breeds for the period following 1990 when we will undoubtedly need seeds with better characteristics than the current ones to be able to achieve new animal breeds and, accordingly, new technologies better than existing ones.

Thus, our research must concern itself with both resolving immediate and future problems, and with resolving basic problems; we must carry out new tests and experiments because only thus will we be able to ensure an increasingly important place for agricultural science -- as, in fact, for Romanian science overall -- in world science, and only thus will it be able to make a greater contribution to developing agriculture and to the progress of our socialist homeland. (loud, prolonged applause)

Esteemed comrades, we have a clear activity program for next year. Its fulfillment will be of great importance for thoroughly preparing for the 1986-90 5-Year Plan. We have to do all we can to increase the role played by agriculture as an important factor in overall socioeconomic development. In the multifaceted progress of our homeland, in more forcefully increasing the forces of production, and in increasing the national income and wealth — a sure road to improving the people's well-being, strengthening our homeland's material potential, independence, and sovereignty. (loud applause)

I do not now want to refer to international issues. I spoke about them at the party congress and the recent Central Committee plenum. We are concerned with, and do all we can to make an active contribution to achieving disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, to ensuring the peoples' supreme right to freedom, independence, life, and peace. (loud applause)

We know that the fulfillment of our development programs in all areas, including agriculture, constitutes an important contribution to the progress and strengthening of our homeland and to the general cause of socialism, international cooperation, and peace throughout the world. (loud applause)

In conclusion, I would like to express the conviction that all participants of the National Council of Agriculture will do all they can to fulfill the agricultural development plans for next year to implement the 13th party congress decisions, and to achieve the new agrarian revolution and Romania's general development! (applause, cheers; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu -- RCP?")

Let us firmly act during the remainder of this year to appropriately fulfill this year's plan and all other work, so that the peasantry and all working people in agriculture, as well as all our people, may celebrate the New Year satisfied that they have done their duty toward the homeland, the people, and the cause of socialism! (loud applause; chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

I would like to extend to all participants in the [meeting] of the National Council of Agriculture, to the peasantry, and to the working people in agriculture best wishes for the New Year of 1985, the proper achievement of the development goals of agriculture, and the well-being and happiness of our people!

Much good health and happiness, comrades! Many happy returns! (applause and loud, prolonged cheers. In an atmosphere of great enthusiasm all those present in the large hall of the Palace of the Republic stand up and give ovations for minutes on end to the RCP and its secretary general and the country's president, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. Loud chants of "Ceausescu -- many happy returns!")

ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH FRG

AU142035 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 14 Dec 84

[Excerpts] The 12th session of the joint Romanian-West German Government Commission for Economic, Industrial, and Technical Cooperation took place in Bonn. The commission examined the stage of developing exchanges and economic cooperation between the two countries. At the end of the session, a protocol was signed on the session's results.

15TH LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HELD 18 DEC

LD190200 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0957 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 18 Dec (TANJUG) -- The 15th LCY Central Committee Plenum, at which a decision on the start of the preparations for the 13th LCY Congress will be adopted, is being held in Belgrade today. The opening report on the tasks of the preparations and the congress itself was delivered by Dimce Belovski, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

The first part of the session was devoted to marking the 50th anniversary of the Fourth National Conference of the Yugoslav Communist Party. A report on this was given by Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

At the start of the session, the Central Committee members verified the election of Marko Orlendic as ex-officio member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. The reason for this was that the Montenegrin LC Central Committee had elected Orlendic president of the Montenegrin League of Communists, and he, in accordance with Article 81 of the LCY Statute, thus became at the same time ex officio member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

At today's session verification was carried out of the election of Ivan Gregorovic as a member of the Commission for Statutory Questions of the LCY. He also has been elected chairman of the Commission for Statutory Questions of the Croat LC.

The decision facing us today should directly follow from the essential demands of the all-party discussion, and that is not the case at the moment in my view, said Stanislav Stojanovic, the first participant in today's discussion. This causes much confusion, he said.

Our Presidium is proposing the adoption of a decision on the start and concept of congress preparations, while the Central Committee has yet -- scheduled for its next session -- to synthesize politically, analyze, and assess the congnitions, experience, lessons, and messages from the all-party discusion and, on the basis of them, draw the relevant conclusions for its work and the overall activity of the LCY in the coming period.

In the proposed concept of the congress preparations, therefore, what and how the LCY and society is to do before the congress is not identified. Not even Comrade Belovski's opening report fully clarifies this.

The all-party discussion obliges us to alter much in the Central Committee's work method without delay, and I would say in the method of preparing our congresses, too. However, we lost sight of this when we adopted the decision on preparations for the 13th congress, both in regard to the sequence of moves to be made and in the method. It would be better to adopt the decision following the summation of the all-party discussion, one reason being that it would be much clearer what kind of concept for the preparations would suit our present situation. We would also probably have a clearer idea of what, in the organizational sense, could or should be altered, while we, according to this proposal, are not changing anything but merely following the analogy of the way some of our previous congresses were prepared, without taking into account the essential features and urgent demands of this historic moment.

Do we need a working body like the committee proposed, Stojanovic asked. This is a working body of this Central Committee, and in the number of members it will be only a third smaller than the Central Committee.

Talking about the tendencies toward federalization in the LCY, Stojanovic said that from fear of restoring the directive role of the LCY the LC was too reluctant to face up to its responsibility, and even some of its statements, particularly when the relationship between the class and federal in our revolutionary workers' movement was at issue. Our organization's members understand that the effectiveness of our organization is diluted by the tendencies toward and processes of federalization in the LCY and that helplessness ensues from it, which pleases no one.

It is very good that the LCY Central Committee Presidium has taken the stand that preparations for the 13th LCY Congress should start now, said Vldao Janzic. He called for the preparations for the congress to be carried out in a new and different manner from the way it was done in the past. Because of the complexity of the economic, social, political, ideological, and other circumstances in the country, and the complexity of the international situation, Janzic added, we must abandon the pattern which suited previous preparations.

The platform must constitute continuity of the revolutionary role and activity of the LCY, but continuity does not and must not consist of the repetition of stands and ideas from earlier documents created at a time when the social and political circumstances were different from those now. Of course, by this I do not want to negate the lasting value of some program documents, which also have theoretical, ideological, and political value in our circumstances. I merely want to say that in our analyses and establishing responsibility for problems, we cannot ignore the fact that in our social development elements of crises have appeared in almost all spheres of social life and that because of this we need a new theoretical effort by the LC to investigate the causes of these phenomena, an effort which should be no less than that which we made when we adopted the LCY program.

In conclusion, it is certainly very praiseworthy that the Presidium has decided on the idea of proposing that the committee to prepare the 13th congress should be one broad body. Here I differ essentially from Comrade Stojanovic. This broad body should not conduct wide-ranging and endless all-party debates, but organize itself into commissions, groups etc., about which Comrade Belovski spoke today. Preparations for the 13th LCY Congress, and for forthcoming republican congresses and provincial conferences, must be a continuation of the party discussion on the realization of action programs adopted in basic organizations of the LC and its organs, Slobodan Bojanic said. Pointing to the Drina Valley and Kolubar region, he said that demands for a united LC strong in organization, with much more order, discipline, and responsibility at all levels, were dominant.

The federalism of the LC was criticized and the exponents of such attitudes were censured, Bojanic said. The reaffirmation of the principle of democratic centralism as the focal principle for relations in the LC was demanded unanimously.

Finally, Bojanic endorsed the proposal that a political platform should be prepared for the forthcoming congress as a general party document. This should give clear answers to all open questions. He also accepted the proposed decision and proposed committee and commissions.

I propose that the Central Committee adopt a conclusion that in its work program -- by May -- in preparation for working out the platform, it obligatorily places on the agenda, discusses, and makes efforts to coordinate views and stands on three questions, Aze, Vlasi said.

First, clear and specific assessments should be given on where instances of resistance have arisen in the past 2 years, that is, since the adoption of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program, from what positions these instances of resistance are directed, who carries them out, and what specifically in social practice is hindering the realization of the economic stabilization program. I think that among the public we have created a situation in which, viewed as a whole, the LC, basic organizations and organs at all levels cannot specifically see or define these instances of resistance, for not even the LCY Central Committee has a precise assessment, he noted.

Secondly, we should place on the agenda, clarify among ourselves, and adopt a joint standpoint in connection with discussions on changes in the political system. I think it is not good that this Central Committee has arrived at a situation in which members are taking sides in relation to this discussion, for this is a major political question. I think that we will be in a complex, not to say a conflict, situation if on this essential question we allow individuals to give their views at various tribunes through books, articles, and so forth. In the same way I do not think it is good or completely acceptable if we were to aim at a direction in which every Central Committee and provincial conference, as the Serbia Central Committee did recently, expounds this for itself, says what is going on, and develops a direction for action, the LCY Central Committee only then seeing the appropriateness of discussing it. I think that in this way we would have publicly blocked and eliminated numerous differences, not to say blunders.

Finally, in this period, in preparations for working out the platform, the Central Committee should discuss the question of the realization of the constitutional concept of the federation. We should say in more detail what these tendencies of federation mean in the LC and what the causes are of stimulating these tendencies. I am deeply convinced that unless the Central Committee places at least these three essential questions on the agenda very soon, and unless we adopt joint stands, we will have many problems and difficulties both in work on establishing a platform for the preparations for the congress and in further work on developing proposals and drafts for other congress documents.

I share the view that the committee should prepare a proposal on how we are to prepare for the congress by the next Central Committee session, Branko Mikulic said.

The working class sees in the unity of the LCY on the bases of democratic centralism the guarantee of the continued successful development of socialist self-management and of the strengthening of that unity and equality, brotherhood and unity between the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. This is why criticisms directed at LC organs, particularly at central committees of the republics and the LCY Central Committee, are justified, as are demands that agreement should be reached in good time at the national level in Yugoslavia on all the differences which exist and accompany our development, Lazarevski emphasized.

The timely preparation by mid-May 1985 of the platform, which will provide a uniform basis for action and for preparing documents for the 13th LCY Congress, the congresses of the republic LCs, the provincial conferences, and conferences in the LC organization in the Army, provides the entire rank and file with a broad opportunity to involve itself actively and directly in the discussion and activities during the preparation of the congress and congress documents, which should not be separated from everyday action, said Slavko Filipi.

Filipi acquainted the Central Committee members with the preparation of the proposal on amendments and additions to the statute of the LCY. We consider, he said, that it is indispensable to set up a separate commission for organizational and statutory questions, which will also contain the members of the Commission for Statutory Questions of the LCY.

Ivo Perisin first voiced the belief that we were proceeding at a snail's pace along a path of official formality and ritual, while at the same time everything is blaring around us. He supported this impression by referring to the statement by a "prominent Yugoslav economist" on the expropriated revolution, published in NIN, which, in Perisin's view -- regardless of the fact that he agreed with some of it and with some of it he did not -- was a sufficient reason for the session of the LCY Central Committee. The same was also demanded by the discussion at the session of the Belgrade LC Committee, during which mention was also made of the decline of the standards of living of the working people, and by the statement by the president of the economic chamber of "a republic" about the loss of any motivation for work.

I think, Perisin said, that there are very serious themes that we should discuss immediately and thus become dynamic and heave ourselves out of this ritual languor.

I support what Stanislav Stojanovic said in the discussion when he, in a certain sense, called in question the very proposal for the setting up of a committee to prepare the next congress, Spiro Galivic said. I also ask myself why there should be a separate committee for the preparation of the 13th congress, especially such a representative one. I think that it would be incomparably better to place the responsibility for the preparation of the congress directly on the Central Committee. A separate committee, in Galovic's view, is an expression of our inclination to overorganize, an inclination which pushes work into the background and benefits one cross-section or another. The committee only seems to widen the number of participants in the preparatory work, while in fact it restricts the action itself. I think, he said, that transferring the work and responsibilities for the preparation of documents on a committee will in some ways suppress the responsibility of the Central Committee itself.

The precongress discussion should not be a repetition of the discussion on the 13th LCY Central Committee Plenum. The precongress discussion should be at a considerably higher level and that is what it will be if it is based on some of the already achieved results, primarily results achieved in carrying out the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program. If this does not happen, we shall find ourselves in the situation where we shall be adopting the same document at the 13th congress that we adopted at the 12th congress, in other words we shall again adopt the starting elements of the long-term program in a newly-edited version, Spiro Galovic warned.

Dobrivoje Vidic said that in principle he was not against any of the proposals voiced today. However, he added: I am disturbed by the thinking of some comrades in this connection. For instance, Spiro Galovic denied the need to set up a committee. When discussing the idea to start the work on the preparation of the 12th congress, the LCY Central Committee Presidium considered the idea on the setting up of the committee as a working body of the LCY Central Committee. It acquainted all the central committees -- or, to be more precise, their presidiums -- of the republics and provinces and invited suggestions on the composition of such a possible body. Did Comrade Spiro Galovic state at the session of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium that he did not think it was necessary to set up such a committee? Also, what was the outcome of the discussion in the presidium following his proposal -- if there was one?

Furthermore, after having received proposals from the republics and the provinces, we held a session of the Central Committee Presidium. Comrade Ivan Stambolic, who is a member of the Presidium and heads the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium, put before us proposals for the composition of the committee. But he did not mention that views had been voiced in the Serbia LC Central Committee Presidium that the committee should not be set up. Nor did he present to the LCY Central Committee Presidium members the proposal on behalf of the Serbia LC Central Committee Presidium that we should reconsider setting up the committee. None of this happened.

Comrade Perisin, Vidic went on, drew attention with all the necessary urgency and with great dedication to the need for dialogue in solving a number of questions. I am not disturbed by this, Vidic said, because I agree with what Perisin said. However, I want to ask Comrade Perisin whether he listened to Comrade Dimce Belovski's report. In his report, Belovski, speaking as our rapporteur, said several times that these were urgent questions which we now had to tackle and which could not "sleep" or "sleep through" the period ahead of us and wait for the 13th congress.

Vidic went on to express support for Franc Popit's way of thinking on the basic themes of the congress.

Vidic then spoke about the Serbia LC Central Committee Plenum which discussed the political system. I took part in that session, he said. I did not speak, but I am acquainted with the entire contents of that session. My interpretation is that the Serbia LC Central Committee had put that theme on the agenda in an effort to participate in the preparation of the LCY's attitudes on so important a question. There was no more than that to it. Consequently, I failed to understand Azem Vlasi when he said today that the Serbia LC Central Committee had virtually rushed out, so to speak, ahead of what was necessary and beyond the manner of work in the LCY, because in his view we should first decide what the main points of a possible discussion on the political system should be like and then, comrades, if you please, you may discuss the matter.

Kiro Hadzivasilev warned that, whatever manner of work we chose in preparing the congress, we have very little time left for this complex task.

France Popit said that the theme of the 13th congress -- "The LCY and other organized socialist forces in the struggle for the further development of socialist self-management" -- should be defined more closely. I think, he added, that it is not enough to speak about self-management alone, because until now self-management has been the motto under which all kinds of things have been done and which has in fact brought us into our present situation. Such trends could continue if we fail to be more precise. I plead, therefore, for a closer definition of this notion of self-management, in other words that we should place more stress on the socialist self-managing production relationship. I think that this is also vital for the unity of our party, Popit said, because if there is anything that divides us it is this difference concerning the socioeconomic or socialist self-managing production relationship.

The workers who create surplus value and income in the basic organization of associated labor make decisions through the delegates they send to the municipal assemblies, self-managing interest communities, republican assemblies, and the Federal Assembly on this same surplus value, which is then sued for common needs at the municipal level, in the republic, and even the federation. This cannot, he warned, be replaced by a representative chamber. Consequently, I think that it is important that we should be united on the socialist self-managing production relationship. If we act differently, we shall be giving up direct democracy.

Often there is talk about the federalization of the party as if it had broken up into republican leaderships. I do not deny the principle that the LCY is a unified organization which is at the same time organized in the republics. Today, we celebrated the 50th anniversary of the birth of this idea. This idea emerged because the LC had understood that if it wanted to succeed among the masses and involve the masses, it has to set up central committees in individual republics. Apart from this, this is in keeping with the spirit of the Communist Manifesto itself, which demands that the party, or in other words the working class and its party, should become the leader in the settling of the nationality question. This in fact represents our great success. I think, Popit emphasized, that this function is not outdated even today. I think that the idea of the working class as the leader in settling the nationality question enabled us to put the revolution on a mass footing. This should not be changed even today. The question of practice is another question. Likewise, there is talk about national economies. Yes, there are cases of isolationism, but why? Because in our regulations we did not provide the work organization with incentives and placed it in the position where it had to begin to base its relations in the reproduction whole on income. If we had achieved this, there would have been less isolationism behind municipal and even republican borders. We now complain about what happened owing to our inconsistency in the implementation of this principle. Another thing, I cannot imagine equality between nations and nationalities unless the latter can create their own material bases. What kind of quality will this be if it is defined only subjectively? It must have its basis in material development. I do not know why we are all working so hard to build our own republics as soon as possible unless it is for this reason, Popit said.

I think that there are things about which it would be a good thing if we could agree before the congress, because at the congress itself it will be difficult to agree if everyone has his own idea. Consequently, I propose that the theme of the congress should be "the LCY and other oganized socialist forces in the struggle for the further development and strengthening of the socialist self-managing relationship as the basis of socialist self-management (?and struggle) for the material and social programs of the country."

Dimce Belovski said that the LCY Central Committee Presidium had also faced a dilemna as to whether a working body should be set up to prepare the congress or whether the Presidium and the Central Committee should perform this function. There was also hesitation as to whether a platform should be prepared in view of the fact that we had a unanimously adopted long-term program and would be adopting the conclusions of the 13th session. We considered these dilemmas seriously and in a responsible manner and also consulted the republican and provincial leaderships.

He then recalled that a special committee had been set up for the 10th congress to prepare the platform and the congress. The 11th congress did not have a platform prepared, because we had Edvard Kardelj's development directions as the basic document for it.

The Central Committee and the Presidium will not wait, during the preparations for the congress, for the committee to finish its work, but will confront the most important, current, and topical questions which call for a solution. The LCY Central Committee Presidium has gone to work seriously and has set up several working groups and a wider commission for socioeconomic questions has been set up separately. Its task is to prepare the ideopolitical positions which it should present in the forthcoming months to the Central Committee as a means of outlining and possibly building the ideopolitical basis for the necessary, indispensable solutions to the important questions we face. Consequently, Belovski stresses, there should be a committee.

Speaking then about the platform, he said that this document would not be finalized before the middle of next year, by which time the conclusions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee should have been adopted and the results of the work of the Social Council on the political system should also have become known. The Presidium had speeded up the work and would present the questions of all relations in the federation to the Central Committee.

Consequently, Belovski added, do not let us categorically reject the possibility of work on a platform. Later, when we have adopted the conclusions of the 13th session and summed up the debate in the committee and the Central Committee, we may perhaps say that we do not need a new platform and declare that the conclusions are our platform or, perhaps, that the conclusions represent 90 percent of the platform, Belovski said.

The members of the LCY Central Committee adopted the decision on the beginning of the preparations for the 13th congress and set up the Committee for Preparation of the Congress, as well as a commission to prepare the report on LCY work between the congresses and the Commission for Organizational and Statutory Questions of the LCY.

PARTICIPANTS ON COMMISSIONS, COMMITTEE NAMED

Questions Commission

LD190040 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1430 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Dec (TANJUG) -- The LCY Central Committee has adopted a decision on the composition and tasks of the Commission for Organizational and Statutory Questions of the LCY.

Composition of the Commission: Jure Bilic, chairman of the commission.

Members of the commission:

1. Abduli, Ramiz
2. Antonovska, Svetlana
3. Benak, Pal
4. Bitoljanu, Koco
5. Denkov, Boro
6. Dolanc, Stane
7. Drmoncic, Borislav
8. Fabijancic, Milan
9. Filipi, Slavko
10. Filipovic, Marko
11. Gacic, Radisa
12. Galovic, Spiro
13. Gregorovic, Ivo
14. Grubor, Zivko
15. Hasani, Sinan
16. Istuk, Hrvoje
17. Jakovlevski, Trpe
18. Janziz, Vlado
19. Kovacevic, Andjelko
20. Krunic, Bosko
21. Kucan, Milan
22. Markovic, Dragoslav
23. Matic, Velimir
24. Medjedovic, Radovan
25. Micunovic, Danilo
26. Muhic, Dr Fuad
27. Nonkovski, Kico
28. Perisic, Ilija
29. Popovic, Dusan
30. Pozderac, Hamdija
31. Ravnik, Miha
32. Seljani, Bajram
33. Srzentic, Vojo
34. Stojceviv, Stanko
35. Salinovic, Mate
36. Spiljak, Mika
37. Vilovic, Tihomir
38. Vlasi, Azem
39. Vukadinovic, Vuko
40. Vukasinovic, Budomir
41. Vuskovovic, Boris
42. Zarkovic, Vidoje

Work Report Commission

LD190046 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1435 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Dec (TANJUG) -- Today the LCY Central Committee adopted a decision on the composition and tasks of the LCY Central Committee commission responsible for

working out a proposed report on the work of the LCY and LCY Central Committee in the period between the 12th and 13th LCY Congresses.

Composition of the commission: Dimce Belovski, chairman of the commission.

Members of the commission:

1. Albreht, Roman
2. Bojanic, Slobodan
3. Brkovic, Milka
4. Budanja, Nevena
5. Bulatovic, Marinko
6. Buncic, Simeun
7. Cuic, Dane
8. Dolasevic, Svetislav
9. Dragosavac, Dusan
10. Dzajkovski, Milan
11. Gaspari, Majda
12. Hadzivasilev, Kiro
13. Hiseni, Sanije
14. Hoti, Becir
15. Jankovic, Slavojka
16. Jovicic, Georgije
17. Katalin, Hajnal
18. Kolak, Rudi
19. Kristan, Anica
20. Lazaroski, Jakov
21. Lolic, Marko
22. Matic, Petar
23. Matosevic, Rudold
24. Marinc, Andrej
25. Mesihovic, Munir
26. Miladinovic, Dr Slavka
27. Milojevic, Smiljka
28. Radovic, Miljan
29. Ramadani, Hisen
30. Ribicic, Mitja
31. Stojakov, Svetislav
32. Stojanovic, Nikola
33. Stojcevic, Stanko
34. Sofranac, Drago
35. Vidic, Dobrivoje
36. Vidojevic, Dr Zoran
37. Vuksanovic, Velisav
38. Zuvela, Mladen

Congress Preparation Committee

LD190035 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1427 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Dec (TANJUG) -- The LCY Central Committee has adopted a decision on the formation and composition of a committee for the preparation of the 13th LCY Congress.

Composition of the committee: chairman of the committee is the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Members of the committee:

1. Algic, Smajo
2. Andric, Mato
3. Baltic, Milutin
4. Belovski, Dimce
5. Bilic, Jure
6. Bogdanov, Dusan
7. Bukilic, Milan
8. Canadi, Zorko
9. Cerne, Robert
10. Dedaj, Rahman
11. Dizdarevic, Nijaz
12. Dobardzic, Emin
13. Dolanc, Stane
14. Dolasevic, Svetislav
15. Dragosavac, Dusan
16. Druzic, Ivo
17. Djuranovic, Veselin
18. Fabinc, Dr Ivo
19. Gacic, Radisa
20. Galovic, Spiro
21. Georgijevska, Marica
22. Grlickov, Dr Aleksandar
23. Hadzivasilev, Kiro
24. Halili Dr Ragip

25. Hocevar, Ivan
26. Ilker, Mustafa
27. Ivanovic, Dr Dragisa
28. Jakovlevski, Trpe
29. Jevtic, Dr Desimir
30. Jovicic, Georgije
31. Kalanj, Marjan
32. Karajonov, Petar
33. Kasapovic, Nefa
34. Kolak, Rudi
35. Kraigher, Sergej
36. Krunic, Bosko
37. Kucan, Milan
38. Lolic, Marko
39. Ljubicic, Nikola
40. Madzarevic, Marko
41. Marceta, Zivko
42. Markovic, Dragoslav
43. Markovski, Krste
44. Matic, Petar
45. Matosevic, Rudolf
46. Marinc, Andrej
47. Mijatovic, Cvijetin
48. Micunovic, Vukasin
49. Mikulic, Branko
50. Milisic, Jovo
51. Mojsov, Lazar
52. Morina, Veselj
53. Orlandic, Marko
54. Pancevski, Milan
55. Pasic, Dr Najdan
56. Pesic, Filip
57. Planinc, Milka
58. Pleterski, Dr Janko
59. Popit, Frace
60. Pop Jordanov, Dr Jovan
61. Popovic, Dusan
62. Pozderac, Hamdija
63. Puharic, Branko
64. Radonjic, Branislav
65. Radonjic, Dr Radovan
66. Radovic, Miljan
67. Rajcan, Istvan
68. Rakocevic, Goran
69. Ramadani, Idriz
70. Rancic, Cedomir
71. Renovica, Milanko
72. Ribicic, Mitja
73. Rupnik, Rajko
74. Sirotkovic, Dr Jakov
75. Stambolic, Ivan
76. Stefanovski, Metodije
77. Stojakov, Svetislav
78. Stojanovic, Dr Ivan
79. Stojanovic, Nikola
80. Salamun, Majda
81. Spiljak, Mika
82. Siroka, Kolj
83. Sukrija, Ali
84. Suvar, Dr Stipe
85. Tanovic, Dr Arif
86. Tonevska, Maja
87. Trifunovic, Dr Bogdan
88. Ursic, Igor
89. Vakic, Ilija
90. Vasic, Danilo
91. Vidic, Dobrivoje
92. Vladic, Milica
93. Vlajkovic, Radovan
94. Vrhovec, Josip
95. Vukasinovic, Budimir
96. Vukovic, Ivan
97. Zejnilagic, Sajma
98. Zarkovic, Vidoje
99. Zugic-Rijavec, Silvija

DECISION ON CONGRESS PREPARATIONS ADOPTED

LD190023 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1417 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Dec (TANJUG) -- On the basis of Article 71 of the LCY Statute and as proposed by the LCY Central Committee Presidium the LCY Central Committee today adopted a decision on preparations for the 13th LCY Congress:

1. The LCY Central Committee decrees that preparations start for the 13th LCY Congress, which will be held within the statutory period in mid-1986.

2. With a view to this the LCY Central Committee is forming a committee for the preparation of the congress as a working body of the Central Committee, and it sets out its composition and tasks.

3. With a view to comprehensive and thorough preparations for the 13th congress, the Central Committee sets as a task for the committee the preparation of a proposed platform for the 13th congress by mid-May 1985. The platform should serve as a united basis for preparing documents for the 13th LCY Congress, LC republican congresses, LC provincial conferences, and conferences of LC organizations in the Yugoslav People's Army, and for general activity by all LCY organizations and organs in the period up to the 13th LCY Congress. The platform should be based on the LCY program and statute, the Constitution, the Law on Associated Labor, decisions of the 12th LCY Congress, the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program, stands and conclusions of the LCY Central Committee and overall results of the broad public discussion and activity connected with the proposed conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session. In the preparation of the platform on this basis the causes of economic and social problems should be considered comprehensively and answers be given to the main questions of the current stage of our socioeconomic and political development and ideopolitical and organizational-cadre equipping of the LCY for the effective realization of the role of the LC and other organized socialist forces in the struggle for the continued development of socialist self-management and the country's material and social progress.

4. The Central Committee is forming a commission for organizational and statutory questions of the LCY, and a commission responsible for working out a proposed report on the work of the LCY and the LCY Central Committee in the period between the 12th and 13th LCY Congresses, and it sets out the composition of these commissions. The Central Committee will also form other working bodies for congress preparations at the appropriate time.

5. The Central Committee emphasizes that it is essential that the period up to the 13th congress be fully characterized by increased involvement, preparation and broader mobilization of the LCY and other organized socialist forces so that the best possible results in material and social development are achieved by the time of the congress. Proceeding from this and from results of the general party discussion on the proposed conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session and platform stands, the tasks and main directions of activity will be defined in a united way in relation to the continued development of socialist self-management, the development of the country's forces of production, the strengthening of the LC's ideological and action unity and the comprehensive and consistent realization of its leading ideopolitical role, as well as the struggle for peace, equitable international cooperation and socialism in the world.

6. The LCY Central Committee will take all necessary measures and initiatives for successful preparations for the 13th LCY Congress.

13TH LCY CONGRESS SCHEDULED FOR MID-1986

LD181747 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1434 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] Belgrade, December 18 (TANJUG) -- The 13th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia will be held in mid-1986, under the terms of the statute, the LCY Central Committee decided at a session here today. The Central Committee decided that preparations for the congress start immediately, and to this end formed a 99-member committee as the Central Committee's special working body. The Committee's task is to prepare a draft congress platform by May 1985 at the latest. The platform will provide the basis for the preparations of documents of the 13th LCY Congress and the congresses and conferences of the League of Communists of Yugoslav republics and provinces, and will ensure common approach in the preparation of the 13th congress. The Central Committee decision emphasizes in particular that the entire LCY membership must heighten activity in the forthcoming period and adopt proposals from the party debate which has been underway for six months now.